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Title	Two New Genera, Four New Species and One New Form of Notodontidae from Japan and Formosa
Author(s)	MATSUMURA, S.
Citation	INSECTA MATSUMURANA, 8(3): 152-155
Issue Date	1933-03
Doc URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2115/9275
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Type	bulletin
Additional Information	



Instructions for use

TWO NEW GENERA, FOUR NEW SPECIES
AND ONE NEW FORM OF
NOTODONTIDAE FROM JAPAN AND FORMOSA

By

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(With 5 Textfigures)

In the Japan-Empire we have a rich fauna of *Notodontidae*, somewhat reaching over 200 species in total. Last year in August the author had the opportunity to collect the moths in the mountainous district of Mitake near Tokyo, and accidentally caught a peculiar species resting upon a wall of the hotel at Kawachi, which he wants to describe as new in this occasion. The resort of this district is highly recommended for the collection of the moths by using the electric lamp, where many thousands may quite be easy to catch even at the room of the hotel, facing to the Tamagawa valley. At the same time 2 new genera, 3 new species and one new form from Japan and Formosa will be described here.

Nagandopsis (n. g.) *kawachiensis* n. sp. (Fig. 1)

♀. Primaries grayish, at the terminal $\frac{1}{4}$ being fuscous; at the base with a black longitudinal stripe which is forked at the apex, the one branch being situated at the suture and the other along the vein 1; antemedial line fuscous, excurred, wavy, slightly oblique, at the median vein incurving; postmedial line strongly oblique, wavy, excurving at below the costa, outwardly defined by a whitish gray band which is somewhat broader and more conspicuous in the interspaces 2 and 3; fringe yellowish brown, at the base and towards the apex fuscous, with a series of black spots, each being situated at just above the longitudinal vein; underside with a black spot at the costa near the apex. Secondaries whitish gray, with a

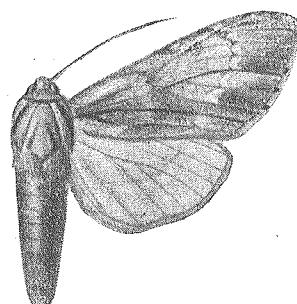


Fig. 1
Nagandopsis
kawachiensis ♀

[Ins. Mats., Vol. VIII, No. 3, March, 1934]

fuscous band near the middle, at the outside being paler.

Body grayish, palpi at the innersides, patagia below the eyes, and a broad tegular stripe on each side black.

Exp.—62 mm.

Hab.—Honshu; one female specimen was collected at Kawachi in the Mitake-district near Tokyo.

Genus *Nagandopsis* n. g.

Near *Naganda* Moor.

♀. Palpi upturned, densely covered with rough scales, the 2nd joint about twice long as the first, the 3rd very short, naked. Proboscis well developed. Antennae filiform, at the apical $\frac{1}{2}$ somewhat serrated, being minutely ciliated. Primaries at the costa broadly arched, especially near the apex; at the termen roundly oblique, at the interspaces scarcely sinuated; vein 5 arising from just above the middle of the discocellulars, the anterior discocellular strongly incurved, the middle one straight, somewhat inwardly oblique; vein 6 from near the middle of the areola which is narrow; veins 7 and 8+9+10 with a short common stalk, arising from the tip of the areola; 11 and 12 nearly parallel, the former arising from the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the cell. Secondaries with vein 5 arising from just above the middle of the discocellulars, the upper and middle discocellulars distinctly incurved, 3 and 4 widely separated at the bases; at the termen somewhat undulated, at the interspace 1 being more conspicuous.

Genotype—*Nagandopsis kawachiensis* MATS.

Marushachia (n. g.) *rotundata* n. sp. (Fig. 2)

♀. Primaries fuscous, with black, white and testaceous markings; from the base of the cell to before the apex provided with 2 narrow, longitudinal black stripes which gradually diverge towards the discocellulars; discal region whity, with one black band along each side of the discocellulars, the inner one being longer and situated near the middle; antemedial line black, excurved, inwardly with a brown line which is defined on each side by white just below the median vein; postmedial line treble, wavy, excurved, the inner one being black, the middle and the outermost brownish, all defined by white or whity testaceous, being conspicuous below the vein 5 to the dorsum; apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of the dorsum whity, with a black patch in it; the space beyond the postmedial line broadly testaceous brown; submarginal



Fig. 2
Marushachia
rotundata ♀

line brownish, narrow, being interrupted; marginal line black, narrow, wavy; fringe dark fuscous. Secondaries fuscous, towards the base somewhat paler. Underside fuscous, with a darker line near the middle on each wing. Antennae testaceous. Body dark fuscous, abdomen somewhat paler; metanotal scales brownish.

Exp.—32 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected on 31/V. 1926, at Baibara by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

Genus *Marushachia* n. g.

Somewhat resembles *Rosama* Wk., but differs in the following points:

♀. Primaries with the termen broadly arched, distinctly undulated, with long fringes; at the dorsum near the middle shallowly excavated, both dorsal teeth being not so strong as those of *Rosama*; vein 5 arising from just above the middle of the discocellulars; vein 6 from the upper angle of the cell, independent from the areola; vein 7 from before the apex of the areola; the stalk of the veins 8+9+10 from the apex of the areola; vein 11 arising from the middle of the cell. Secondaries broader than the primaries, being broadly arched at the termen; vein 5 from above the middle of the discocellulars, 6 and 7 short stalked, 3 and 4 quite widely separated, 7 and 8 nearly touching with each other between the space from the middle of the cell to the base; at the termen less undulated than that of the primaries. Antennae bipectinate to the tips. Palpi upturned, densely scaled, the 2nd joint much longer than the 1st, the 3rd very short, somewhat globular.

Genotype—*Marushachia rotundata* MATS.

Hyperaescha hikawana n. sp.

♂. Differs from *H. angustipennis* MATS. (*H. marumonis* GAEDE) as follows:

Leadish gray; primaries at the base of suture with a fuscous stripe which reaches to the antemedial line; antemedial line dark brownish, obsolete, narrow, wavy; postmedial line dark brownish, narrow, from the vein 3 to the dorsum inwardly oblique and scarcely incurving, defined outwardly by a narrow whitish line; the outer half of the primaries beyond the postmedial line scarcely paler than at the basal half; no black patch at the suture below the discoidal cell; submarginal line obsolete, no black spot-series at the inner side of it; marginal line obsolete, fringe checked with fuscous, but not on the underside. Secondaries nearly concolorous with the prim-

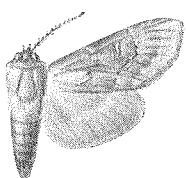


Fig. 3
Hyperaescha
hikawana ♂

aries, in the middle with an obsolete paler band; concolorous with the ground colour, scarcely paler at the base.

Exp.—38 mm.

Hab.—Honshu; one male specimen was collected in August, 1933, at Hikawa in the Mitake-district near Tokyo.

Lophopteryx teshionis n. sp. (Fig. 4)

♂. Primaries reddish brown, with black lines; at the dorsal half from the suture to the dorsal margin (clavus) grayish bluish brown; antemedial line black, highly wavy, which is w-shaped in the cell, at the dorsum inwardly defined by testaceous gray; postmedial line oblique, double at the dorsal part and opening at the dorsal tooth, where it is much broader, at the costal third obsolete, highly zigzag; subterminal band paler, bounded by a series of testaceous specks; 3 apical longitudinal veins black; marginal line broadly dark brown; at the apex of the costa with 5 testaceous specks; fringe at the base deeper in colour. Secondaries testaceous brown, at the anal angle bluish fuscous, with a pale testaceous cross-bar in it; fringe concolorous with the wing, but towards the anal angle bronwsh, at the base paler. Underside paler than on the upperside, with an obsolete darker band in the middle.

Exp.—48 mm.

Hab.—One male specimen was collected at Teshio in July, 15, 1925, one male from Yarigadake by S. HIRAYAMA in July 13, 1919, four males from Kuriles collected by K. DOI in July 20, 1927.

This resembles somewhat *L. jezoensis* MATS., but the postmedial line opening far the inner side from the apex and at the apical third highly zigzag.

Lophopteryx camelina f. *sachalinensis* n. f.

Differs from the typical *L. camelina* L. in the following points:

Dark brown, with a purplish tinge; w-shaped marking in the cell at the outer side sharply pointed; postmedial line double from the dorsum to the vein 5, nearly parallel, somewhat broader at the interspace 3, defined outwardly by pale testaceous, at the anterior $\frac{1}{3}$ not double, but more highly zigzag and conspicuous.

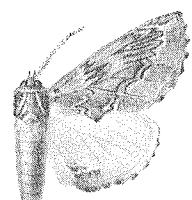


Fig. 5

Lophopteryx camelina
f. *sachalinensis* ♂

Hab.—Saghalien; numerous male specimens were collected at Keton in July 18, 1933, by T. UCHIDA, I. OKADA and T. SAWAMOTO.

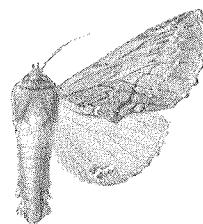


Fig. 4

Lophopteryx teshionis ♂